

The

## Philanthropist.

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GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

BILL RELATING TO FUGITIVES FROM  
LABOR.

For the Philanthropist.

No point is better settled in American jurisprudence than that every act of Congress, in violation of any provision of the constitution of the United States, as well as any act of a state legislature or of any provision of either the state or federal constitution, is null and void. The omnipotence of legislative power, in its natural justness, is its reason and natural justice, inherent in a just, wise, and benevolent will of the people expressed by the written deliberate will of the people expressed in these constitutions, by them declared to be the supreme law for all future time, existing in a manner as solemn as that in which they were adopted. The act of every state legislature must first be tested by the constitution of the United States and then by the state, to both it must conform or every act done by virtue of its authority will be null and void. To test the validity of these decisions of Congress in any case we will consider the act of Congress, authorizing the capture, trial, and sentence of fugitives from service, and test their compliance with the preceding rules, as applied to the condition of the United States, the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of each state, when it is to be taken as the supreme law to regulate legislation, but with equal force and obligation, in those cases where no specific provision is made, which would require examination, were a thorough and exact examination of the question here undertaken, will only select from them as a law such provisions as I may deem opposite to the matter in point.

The second section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares, that no person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, in consequence of any law or regulation made in one state for the purpose of逃避 service, or labor, may be lawfully compelled to return to such service or labor, by any other state under the party to whom such service or labor may be due. To no effect the foregoing provision, Congress, on the 12th of February, 1792, passed a bill to the port following: "That when any person held to labor in the United States, or in a territory, shall escape into another state or territory, the person to whom such labor or service is due, or his agent, is empowered to seize him before he arrives at any port or town corporate wherein such service and shall be made, and upon proof to the demand of the judge or magistrate, either oral or affidavit, taken before and certified by some officer of the state that he owes such service or person claiming under the laws of the state whence he fled, a certificate to give him notice to appear before him, to show his removal." By the same provision, certificates are to be surrendered by the officer of each state, upon the demand of the judge or magistrate, either oral or affidavit, taken before and certified by some officer of the state that he owes such service or person claiming under the laws of the state whence he fled, a certificate to give him notice to appear before him, to show his removal.

But what is the law of the land? what means due process of law?

Leaving out of consideration the trial by jury, what is the law of the land by which a man may be deprived of his life, liberty, and property?

It is not a tyrannical arbitrary law of any act of the legislature, or any other superior power.

This is the very danger intended to be avoided by the trial by jury in every case involving the peril of either of these invaluable rights.

Not a fry of man or two, though the term can be applied to a number of men more than one, but so many as constituted a jury to try me, like the trial of the constitution was adopted. A single judge is a jury either the sense or spirit of the term. I need pass here no encumbrance on this trial; its work is written in letters of gold in every statute book of our land, and to the white man is a shield, invulnerable the animosity of a tyrannical judge.

And now for the objection before alluded to, and so often repeated, that if an individual seizes his property, he is entitled to it. The plausible sophism so often repeated and urged is, that if a man who is intended to secure an individual in his power, does not in that of another, and if the owner seize it, he is liable to be sued in damages, and the law of the land, without any previous proof or investigation. I will here treat the slave as property, according to the notions of the slaveholders themselves. But I ask, who is to decide whether it is his property or not? Who is to decide that he is a fugitive from service? Who that he has escaped from labor? Not but that if proved, his claim is good; how is it to be proved? Whether his services below the ground, and the place where he resided? The theory is false, and the truth is, that no man can deny this.

If so, then those provisions

intended to shield the felon, much more

the thief, or of guilt. How striking the

great securities of the same act,

and the great precautions in one instance,

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the passage of resolutions declaratory of the power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia, etc.

Feb. 18.—Mr. Smith, from the standing committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill in relation to fugitives from service or labor in other states with a report, and it was laid on the table in order that the amendments may be printed.

Feb. 19th, Mr. Wade, on leave, moved the petition of the citizens of Clermont county of both political parties, praying that a committee of two members of each political party be appointed and despatched, as commissioners of Ohio, to the state of Kentucky—for and for other purposes. After the reading of the petition.

Mr. Wade moved that it be referred to a select committee of one.

On motion of Mr. Green, it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the Senate took up the bill relative to fugitives from labor or service in other states, with the amendment of the Judiciary committee thereto.

The first eight amendments made by the committee were agreed to; and the ninth, having been

read, James moved that the Senate disagree to said ninth amendment.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the amendment was deferred to present time. And the amendment having been agreed to, as for the 15th,

Mr. Wade moved to amend the 15th amendment of the committee, by providing that the person residing a resident of this state shall give security or the sum of three hundred dollars for damages that may arise from illegal imprisonment. Disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 22.

Mr. Wade then moved to amend so that neither the affidavit upon which the arrest is made, nor the testimony of any person interested in the service of such fugitive, shall be received in evidence upon trial.

Mr. Smith suggested a modification, so that neither of the affidavits mentioned in this act, nor of the claimants of such fugitive, shall be received in evidence. The amendment was lost—yeas 11, nays 22.

Mr. Thomas moved to amend so that the affidavit of any claimant or his agent, or the oath or affidavit of any person interested, shall not be received in evidence against any fugitive upon the final hearing of the cause. Lost—yeas 11, nays 22.

Mr. Wade then moved to amend by providing that the rules of testimony in all such cases shall conform to the principles of common law. Lost—yeas 14, nays 19.

The 15th amendment of the committee was then agreed to.

Mr. Wade moved to strike out part of the 20th amendment, which makes it a penal offence, punishable by the laws of this state, to enslave or facilitate the escape from labor of any slave, etc.—Lost—yeas 14, nays 19.

The 21st amendment, being read, which makes it a penal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to secrete, harbor, or facilitate the escape of any slave, knowing him to be such.

Mr. Powers moved to strike out the word "whore," which would operate to make the humane individual who might administer to the immediate and imperative demands of nature, in the case of a hungry, sick, or suffering fugitive, chargeable with a criminal offence. Lost—yeas 17, nays 15.

All the amendments save the 9th having been agreed to, Mr. James moved to disagree to the amendment.

After some modification, the question on disagreement was taken and carried—yeas 18, nays 15.

The question then recurring upon the motion of Mr. Powers, to strike out the first five sections of the bill, several unsuccessful attempts were made at amendment; when, before the question was taken, The Senate adjourned.

Feb. 20.—On motion of Mr. Seward, the Senate took up the bill relative to fugitives from labor or service in other states. And the question being the striking out the first five sections,

Mr. Powers spoke of the legal and constitutional objections to these sections. He made sundry forcible illustrations, and supported his reasoning by reference to decisions of the highest character, and authority. Before the question was taken, The Senate adjourned.

Feb. 21.—"Petitions presented"—By Mr. Wade from citizens of Clermont county, praying that Congress would appropriate funds to enable Congress to sue in the District of Columbia, and Territories of the United States, and to prohibit the slave trade between the several states, and that it ought to act immediately, also from 247 citizens of Ashtabula, praying that fugitives from service may have a trial by jury—the prohibition of the slave trade between the several states—that colored children may participate in the benefits of common schools, etc.

On motion of Mr. C. L. Smith, the Senate took up the bill relative to fugitives from labor or service in other states, and the question being the striking out the first five sections of the bill, after a long and able discussion, which continued until 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the vote was taken and lost—yeas 10, nays 25.

The Senate then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

House of Representatives

Jan. 28.—"Petitions Presented"—By Mr. Brown, for the passage of certain resolutions on the subject of slaves, etc.

Feb. 4th.—By Mr. Godbold, relative to the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 7th.—By Mr. Garrett, on the subject of slaves, Texas, right of trial by jury, etc.

Report of Standing Committee.—By the same, in relation to petitions for the passage of resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to open an investigation of Texas into the Union, which was no necessity of interest in the country. Agreed to.

By the same, relative to the petitions on the subject of abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; that it was inexpedient to comply with the prayer of the petitioners—Agreed to.

By the same, in relation to petitions for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color; that the committee had already reported on the subject.

Feb. 8th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 12th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 13th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 14th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 15th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 16th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 17th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 18th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 19th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 20th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 21st.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 22nd.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 23rd.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 24th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 25th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 26th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 27th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 28th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 29th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 30th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 31st.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 1st.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 2nd.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 3rd.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 4th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 5th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 6th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 7th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 8th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 9th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 10th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 11th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 12th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 13th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 14th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 15th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 16th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 17th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 18th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 19th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 20th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 21st.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 22nd.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 23rd.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 24th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 25th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 26th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 27th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 28th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 29th.—By Mr. Craig, for the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Andrews, of Lorain, for a general banking law; by the bill, to be tried by jury, slavery, etc.

Mr. Lloyd, for the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 30th.—By Mr. Chase, for compensation for damage done by the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the House took up the bill relating to fugitives from justice, and amendments were proposed to the bill, among them the proposal which was proposed to the committee by Mr. Kyle.

The House then adjourned.

Feb. 31



## POETRY.

*From the New England Review.*

## ATHERTON'S GAG.

White old Scotia's glens and highlands  
Ring with anthems of the free,  
And Britannia's sea-girt islands  
Swell the notes of jubilee.—  
Shall the lips of yankee frenemy  
Wear the pallor of the slave?—  
Fater when Oppression's done  
Claims the birth-right of the brave!

Shall the light of Freedom's flame,  
Faintly gleam and go out?  
Hampton shall thy hills of granite  
Echo ought but Freedom's shout?  
Never while this some inhert  
The stern nature of their sire!—  
Never while the pilgrim spirit  
Kindles from their silent fires!

Talk of Russia's bleak dominions—  
O'er the land of Poland sigh—  
Where the Eagle's fettered pinions  
Strive in vain to cleave the sky!  
In our fair and free republity,  
Men and viles despot from;  
Tie the heart that marks the tyrant,  
Not the niter or the crown.

Let McDuffie speak is thunders  
From his Carolinian throne,—  
The Democracy of numbers—  
Shall they e'er his voice own?  
Let the londing seek for subjects—  
Will he find the boar he craves?

O, New England—nurse of freedom!  
Blush to see the sons you slaved!

Blush—that while Oppression's legon  
Lies to see the chains re-wear,  
A pilgrim from the "sparkle region,"  
Forced those chains, and placed them there!  
Recast it, to the world, and them placed them there!  
Round thy dawning triumph won;  
Fields and furies chant thy praises,  
Perjur'd, perfid, Atherton!

HARVEY OF THE VALLE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Losses in the American War.

The losses on both sides, during the whole struggle, have been summed up as follows:—Great Britain expended in money, 115,854,914*s*; and the augmentation of her national debt amounted to upwards of 4,500,000 per annum as a permanent additional burthen. The numbers slain in her service, according to the return at New York, amounted to 33,633. America is said to have lost the sum of 100,000 men in the British army and navy, from January 1775, to the peace of 1783, less than 100,000 men. Her foreign debts, incurred by the war, amounted to 7,855,055 dollars, and her domestic debt to 34,115,290 dollars; equal 49,050,041*s*, taking the dollar at four millions and sixpence. But she gained her liberty, and a rank among the nations of the earth; beat Britain lost her colonies, and retained her sovereignty; without as yet learning the insatiableness of appreciating it at its real value. The whole course of that of aristocracy still at their seats among us, and in the western territories of occupied towns, as far as we could only be traced by the color of the soil, and whose sole manufacture was in members of Parliament." If their votes at all recollect, he did so like the ass in Homer, amidst the kicks and cuffs, the slaves and stones, of a multitude degree more accessible than themselves to the ills of a clear bought experience.—Review of *script's Memoir of Washington in Eccl.*

**PUBLIC SPEAKING FAVORABLE TO HEALTH.**  
The lecturer said that Cuvier, when a young man, was consumptive; but, on being elected a censor, and having to exercise his lungs, he got off this tendency.

Dr. Thomas Brown, the well-known physiologist and metaphysician, delayed the course of consumption, many years by the public speaking. Talking well enough, did not insure that filling of the lungs to the extent, as probably to change the blood supply. He earnestly recommended to his hearers that they should become public speakers; they would be benefitting themselves physically, and in this way to communicate what they knew, and to instruct their fellowmen.

To this cause it was owing, that those clerks who certainly had not too much duty engaged, and were not called to the Anti-Slavery Society, every Wednesday, No. 7, Fifth street, at 11 o'clock, below Arch.

Price of subscription, \$2 00 per annum, payable, always, in advance, \$5 00, in advance, will pay for one copy three months.

**THE LIBERATOR.**  
Edited by W. L. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp, Boston, No. 125, Cornhill.

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Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Terms—\$2 00 payable in advance.

**THE FRIEND OF MAN.**  
Edited by Wm. Goodell, and published at Utica, N. Y., by U. C. Rogers, under the direction of the New York Anti-Slavery Society.

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**ZION'S WATCHMAN.**  
Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by George Steele, New York city.

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**HERALD OF FREEDOM.**  
Published semi-monthly by the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, at New Brunswick.

Terms—\$1 00 payable in advance.

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**CHARTER OAK.**  
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Published monthly, New York. Terms—\$2 50 per annum.

**SPIRIT OF Roger Williams,**  
Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, for gratuities distribution, sold by the quantity.

**Citizen's Journal,**  
Edited by W. Chester, New York. Terms—\$3 00 a year in advance.

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Published monthly at Philadelphia, Edited by W. Whipple. Terms—\$1 00 a year in advance.

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**Course of Universal Emancipation.**  
Published weekly by L. Bandy, Editor, at Hennepin, Illinois. Terms—\$1 50 per annum.

**Anti-Slavery Lecturer.**  
Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, edited by Wm. Goodell. Terms—\$5 25 cents per annum.

The appeal was withdrawn, and the debate proceeded.

Mr. Giddings immediately resumed. After taking the chair for its decision, he spoke further of the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jenifer now called Mr. G. to order, and he proceeded.

Mr. Giddings, continued, and said that members of Congress, in passing to and from the Capitol, were struck with the sound of the auctioneer's voice and human souls sent into slavery.

Mr. Howard moved to call Mr. Giddings to order, and appealed from the decision of the chair.

The Chair decided that Mr. Howard was bound to state his point of order in writing.

Mr. Howard appealed from this decision.

Mr. Boudin exhort the House to proceed to the consideration of the business of the District.

Mr. Glasscock said he was surprised that the gentleman from Ohio had been allowed by the Chair to asperse the District of Columbia. Had he been in the Chair, he certainly should not have done so.

Mr. Bell of Tenn. took sides against the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Adams took part in the discussion, and contended that the decision of the Chair was in order. Mr. Adams was proceeding to make good his point by referring to the bill before the House.—It showed that the bill involved an appropriation of \$30,000 of the people's money.

Mr. Thomas called Mr. Adams to order for irrelevancy. Mr. T. was stating his point at great length, when

Mr. Briggs called Mr. Thomas to order. Mr. Briggs was proceeding to state his point, or order, which was overruled.

Mr. Hamer, of Ohio, called Mr. Briggs to order, and the members of the House for a time were engaged in the very amusing business of calling each other to order. The excitement was great in the House, and the whole subject placed the House in an awkward and disagreeable position.

The excitement and disorder increased for some time upon several occasions a half dozen members were upon the floor.

The noise and excitement ended in a decision of the Committee (the House were in committee) that Mr. G. was not in order, and that he should not proceed.

A motion was then made to strike out the enacting clause of the bill granting the free bridge.—The Committee sustained the motion by tellers. Yes 76, noes 55. The enacting clause was therefore stricken out, and the bill defeated.—*Baltimore American, Feb. 13.*

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Edited by John H. Wheeler, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, of Pennsylvania, every Fifth-day, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 22 North 12th, below Arch.

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